Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

1-22 (Canceled)

23. (New) A method for testing at least one antenna using a receiver module and a coupling module, the coupling module is arranged between the at least one antenna and the receiver module, in which the antenna and the receiver module are supplied by the coupling module with a noise signal from at least one noise signal source as a test signal, the method comprising the acts of:

determining an instantaneous transmission coefficient which indicates the ratio between a first and second noise signal, the first noise signal is passed to the test module via a first path without passing through the at least one antenna, and the second noise signal is passed to the test module from the noise source via a second path which passes via the at least one antenna; and

comparing the instantaneous transmission coefficient with a reference transmission coefficient, which is stored in a transmission matrix, by a test module.

24. (New) The method as claimed in claim 23, wherein the at least one noise source is an uncalibrated noise source.

25. (New) The method as claimed in claim 24, wherein switching takes place between the first path and the second path using a switchable coupling circuit which injects the noise signal into the first and second paths respectively, such that the noise signal is passed directly to the receiver via the first path, while a noise signal which has been reflected from the at least one antenna is superimposed on the noise signal and is passed to the receiver via the second

path, and the second noise signal is detected on the basis of the transmission matrix, and is compared with the frequency characteristic of the first noise signal.

26. (New) The method as claimed in claim 24, wherein a switchable coupling circuit, which injects the noise signal into the first and second paths, and in which the noise signal which is reflected at the at least one antenna has the noise signal superimposed on it on an impedance, switches between the first path and the second path such that the noise signal is passed directly to the receiver via the first path, while a noise signal which has been reflected from the at least one antenna is superimposed on the noise signal and is passed to the receiver via the second path, and the second noise signal is detected on the basis of the transmission matrix, and is compared with the frequency characteristic of the first noise signal.

27. (New) The method as claimed in claim 24, wherein a directional coupling network with a switchable signal flow direction, which injects the noise signal into the first path or second path, switches between the first path and the second path such that the noise signal from the noise source is made available as the first noise signal, and the noise signal, which is being reflected on the antenna is made available as the second noise signal, for evaluation at the receiver.

28. (New) The method as claimed in claim 27, wherein the switching between the first path and the second path is carried out using an additional switching device in the first path and a switchable amplifier in the second path, instead of being carried out at the inputs of the directional coupling network.

29. (New) The method as claimed in claim 23, wherein a calibrated noise source whose frequency characteristic is known is used as the at least one noise source, a superimposition of the first and second noise signals is supplied to the

test module and is in the form of a typical frequency characteristic, and the typical frequency characteristic is compared with the known frequency characteristic of the calibrated noise source.

30. (New) The method as claimed in claim 23, wherein an additional antenna which has no connection for the receiver module and into which the noise signal is injected, sends this noise signal as a test signal to the at least one antenna.

31. (New) The method as claimed in claim 23, wherein the at least one antenna is part of a multiple antenna system which has two or more antennas, and a noise signal which been reflected at each of the individual antennas, and/or a noise signal which has been transmitted between the antennas are/is evaluated as the second noise signal.

32. (New) The method as claimed in claim 23, wherein the transmission coefficient and the reference transmission coefficient are determined by a frequency analysis and/or level analysis.

33. (New) An arrangement for testing at least one antenna, the arrangement comprising:

a receiver module;

a coupling module which is arranged between the at least one antenna and the receiver module, wherein the coupling module injects a noise signal from at least one noise source into the at least one antenna and into the receiver module; and

a test module which determines an instantaneous transmission coefficient, which indicates the ratio between a first and second noise signal, the first noise signal is passed to the test module via a first path without passing through the at least one antenna, and the second noise signal is passed to the test module from the noise source via a second path which passes via the at least one

antenna, and which compares the instantaneous transmission coefficient with a reference transmission coefficient which is stored in a transmission matrix.

34. (New) The arrangement as claimed in claim 33, wherein the at least one noise source is an uncalibrated noise source.

35. (New) The arrangement as claimed in claim 34, further comprising:

a switchable coupling circuit which injects the noise signal into the first and/or second path, which switches between the first path and the second path, such that noise signal can be supplied directly to the receiver via the first path while the noise signal which is being reflected from the at least one antenna and is superimposed on the noise signal can be supplied to the receiver via the second path, the test module detecting the second noise signal on the basis of the transmission matrix, and comparing it with the frequency characteristic of the first noise signal.

36. (New) The arrangement as claimed in claim 34, further comprising:

a switchable coupling circuit which injects the noise signal into the first or second path and in which the noise signal which has been reflected at the at least one antenna can be superimposed on the noise signal in an impedance, which switches between the noise signal is supplied directly to the receiver via the first path while the noise signal which is being reflected from the at least one antenna and is superimposed on the noise signal is supplied to the receiver via the second path, the test module detecting the second noise signal on the basis of the transmission matrix, and comparing it with the frequency characteristic of the first noise signal.

37. (New) The arrangement as claimed in claim 34, further comprising:

a directional coupling network with a switchable signal flow direction, which injects the noise signal into the first or second path, which switches

between the first path and the second path, such that the noise signal from the noise source is made available as the first noise signal, and the noise signal, which is being reflected on the antenna is made available as the second noise signal, for evaluation at the test module.

38. (New) The arrangement as claimed in claim 37, wherein an additional switching device is in the first path and a switchable amplifier is in the second path, by means of which it is possible to switch between the first path and the second path instead of to the inputs of the directional coupling network.

39. (New) The arrangement as claimed in claim 33, wherein the at least one noise source is a calibrated noise source whose frequency characteristic is known.

40. (New) The arrangement as claimed in claim 39, wherein the noise signal can be injected by a coupling network into the path from the at least one antenna to the test module, such that the first and the second noise signal are superimposed, with the superimposition resulting in a typical frequency characteristic, and in which the test module compares the typical frequency characteristic with the known frequency characteristic of the calibrated noise source.

41. (New) The arrangement as claimed in claim 39, wherein the noise signal is injected by a directional coupling circuit into the path from the at least one antenna to the test module, such that only the second noise signal is detected, and the test module compares the typical frequency characteristic resulting from the second noise signal with the known frequency characteristic of the calibrated noise source.

42. (New) The arrangement as claimed in claim 33, further comprising:
an additional antenna which has no connection for the receiver module,

which sends the noise signal as a test signal to the at least one antenna, with the coupling module injecting the noise signal into the additional antenna.

43. (New) The arrangement as claimed in of claims 33, wherein the coupling module has at least one RF switch for connection of the at least one antenna.

44. (New) The arrangement as claimed in claim 33, wherein the transmission matrix in the case of a multiple antenna system, comprises a number of transmitting antennas and receiving antennas as antenna pairs which correspond to the number of antennas.